THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SUNDAY, JANUARY 13, 1895.

ory and ex-Senator Lyman Trumbull of Chi

cago are associated with Mr. Darrow in the

News for the Army.

Watching Alleged Filibusterers.

Sisseton Indians Want Assistance

kota, in company with Two Stars, a mem-

Nebraska Postal Matters.

Naval Representation at Madagascar.

bert said today that preparatory orders have been issued to the Castine to sail for Mad-

Considering Financial Measure

Indians Dined Commissioner Browning.

Senator Wilson in Sound Realth.

License Bill for Alaska.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12,-Senator Faulk-

er today introduced a bill regulating the

issuing of licenses for the sale and manu-

facture of intoxicating llquors in Alaska, and also a bill authorizing the governor of Alaska to create precincts and appoint jus-tices of the peace and constables.

Dairy Union Adjourns.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The final session

f the National Dairy union was held today

it Willard's hotel. Brief addresses were de

livered by Representative Hopkins of Illi-nois, Representative Grow of Pennsylvania and Dr. Wiley, chemist of the Department of Agriculture,

Readjustment of Indian Teachers' Salarie

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12,-Secretary Smith

has recommended to congress a readjust-

Fortifications Appropriations Increased.

appropriations bill, as reported to the senate

MAJOR PADDOCK VERY ILL

Stricken with Pakumonia at Denver While

on a Pleasure Trip.

dock of Omaha, government director of the

Union Pocific ratiroad, is lying dangerously

ill in his private car, at the Union depot in

this city. He left Omaha Thursday with a

party of friends for a pleasure trip to La

he was not feeling well and his car was side-

serious attack of pneumonia. He will be taken back to Omaha. In his party are his

son Ben, Mrs. Ellen Beall, Miss Wakeley, daughter of Judge E. Wakeley, and Mrs.

Paddock, wife of ex-Senator A. S. Paddock.

during a recent interview with the

Today his trouble developed into a

DENVER, Jan. 12 .- Major James W. Pad-

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 - The fortifications

nt of the salaries of superintendents of

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 .- (Special Tele

next week.

perintendents.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.-(Special Tele-

HAD LITTLE HOPE FOR THE PATIENT

Persistent Refusal to Take the Remedies of the Silver Men Has About Discouraged the Colorado Senator-Vote on Hill Amendment Postponed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Senator Teller Addressed the senate today in a speech marked by force and the eloquence of earn estness. The large crowd had been drawn to the galleries by the announcement that Mr. Gorman would urge a senate sclution for the, currency problem, and although Mr. Gorman did not speak, the spectators were not disappointed. Mr. Teller took the income tax as a text, but branched into a comprehensive review of the present conditions of the treasury and the remedies demanded. He severely arraigned the administration for alarming the country by agitation over the currency bill. The senator urged that the restoration of silver was the only effective solution, but said he did not expect this solution at the present time from either of the great parties or from the populists.

Senator Lodge also spoke, urging if the democratic majority would present a measure to raise revenue instead of a currency bill that could not pass, the minority would assist in enacting it.

Senator Wilson of Iowa appeared on the floor for the first time this session, after a long illness. Governor Foster of Louisiana was also on the floor, being introduced by Senator Blanchard. When the routine proceedings were out of the way Mr. Cockrell called up the urgent

The presiding officer, Mr. Harris, explained the parliamentary situation coming over from yesterday. Mr. Hill had offered an amend-ment to the item appropriating funds for collection of the income tax, so that the legality of the tax would be referred to the courts. The chair had ruled out the amendment on a point of order. Mr. Hill appealed from the decision of the chair and Mr. Morgan moved to lay the appeal on the table. In order to permit senators to further discuss the in-come tax, Mr. Morgan agreed to withdraw his motion and this postponed a vote of Mr. Hill's appeal. Mr. Teller, republican of Colorado, then addressed the senate in support of a continuance of the income tax. He pointed to the large treasury deficits which had been temporarily met by bond issues. The gold supply was down to \$77,000,000, and was rapidly disappearing. Any proposition to do away with the income tax, therefore, should be accompanied by a plan to raise the revenues of the government required Mr. Teller gave it as his opinion that the in-come tax would become permanent even though it was limited to five years by the present law. He believed it was such an equitable tax that the people would insist upon its continuance.

Continuing, he declared that import duties could not be put so high as to entirely keep out goods. And without these high duties there was certain to be a deficit in revenue. It was essential, therefore, that some middle course should be adoped and the income tax was the most just means of taking this

GOVERNMENT EFFORTS IN VAIN. Mr. Teller spoke of the vain and fruitles efforts of the executive branch of the government to "do something to relieve the present distress of the government and the people." It shows, said the senator, that the executive branch is in the wrong hands. He spoke caustically of the scheme of bank-ing coming from the Treasury department. He referred to the current reports that the bill had been joited off in thirty minutes to a stenographer. "I wish to show all due respect to this bill," said Mr. Teller, as it does from such high sources, but if such a measure came from any senator or member, if it came from any populist, would be branded as the height of lunacy." populist, it

tic" and "flexible" currency, while banking corporations had charge of the elasticity. "There is about six weeks remaining to this congress," said Mr. Teller. "Now does any person seriously believe that a revision of this vast currency system can be accom-plished in that time? Why then is congress

and the country stirred by these frantic ap-peals from the treasury?" The senator argued that it was time the executive authorities was time the executive authorities stopped what he characterized as frantic onstrations of fright. Teller examined in detail the

metallic system of France, under which that country enjoyed absolute tranquility. Senator Hawley of Connecticut at this point interjected a narratnye of his personal experience in Paris on the night France raised the vast sum to pay its war idemnity to Germany.

Mr. Teller argued at length to prove th

low prices of agricultural products today was the direct result of demonetization of was the direct result of demonetization, of silver, first by Germany, then by the United States, and lastly by the Latin union. In every country which had kept its mints open to silver prices of staple products had remained absolutely stable during the last twenty-five years. He cited as illustrations of that fact had a Maylon China and Jeann of that fact India, Mexico, China and Japan. been charged, he said, that those who were in favor of bimetallism were not in favor of sound money. But if sound money was to be preserved, he warned the senate it would be preserved through the efforts of the so-called silver men. If the gold basis was insisted upon it would be found too narrow and the time would come when an over He described the growth of socialism and an archy in this country since the demonetiza-tion of silver; the bitterness that had grown up between classes. This condition had been oduced by legislation

HAD LITTLE HOPE OF THE SENATE. "Are we now," he astred, "to admit we have neither the wit nor the wisdom to undo what we have done?" Although his side was not charged with the responsibility for the present situation, he for one would join with his political adversaries in any scheme of relief that appealed to his judgment. But he had little hope, when he saw the senate of the United States, confronted with such a situation, supinely waiting to see Europe would do. It was deplorable what disgraceful. A change of administration might aid matters, but he doubted it. The tast republican administration was voted ou of power, and he believed it deserved de-feat. Last fail the people had overthrown the democratic control in the house because the democratic party had shown itself in-capable of dealing with the problem before it. As for the populist party, he did not believe it ever would be a party of power and there-fore he believed it would devolve on either the republican or democratic party to solve the problem eventually when the pressure of the people would at last force logical action on this monetary problem. Any scheme to secure his vote must be in line with what he his solve the sol

what he believed to be its solution Mr. Teller closed with an eloquent appeal to those on the other side of the chamber to present a solution of the existing proble which would not surrender silver. It should make no makeshift, no temporary expedient but it should be ample to avert ore dangerous to the American people than

Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts spoke of th danger of arresting appropriations, and thus killing a law by stagnation. He did not, therefore, approve of refusing the appropria tion necessary to execute the income tax The imposition of a direct income tax was the necessary result of abandoning the protective policy of indirect taxes. He referred to the present cry for currency legislation as a move intended to cover up the most dismai failure in tariff legislation the country had over seen. The first step to take to overcome the distress of the treasury was to raise more revenue. None of these schemes could pass. But if the one essential thing was done and more revenue secured for the treasury, he and his associates would giadly assist in passing a measure to accomplish that end. Such a measure was imperative, instead of any more such bills as the one just "kicked to death" in the house of representatives. Mr. Stewart of Nevada followed with a

speech urging the restoration of silver as the only means of remedying the present dis-treased condition of the government. At 4:20 p. m. Mr. Stewart yielded the floor

Pressure of Business in Congress May De-

feat Any Changes. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.-Representative Dockery, the moving factor of the Dockery ommission, says he does not think there will be sufficient time at the present session to carry out the plan contemplated by the com mission for a reorganization of the system of surveying public lands. The plan before the commission was to consolidate three bureaus which are now practically duplicating the work. These are the geological survey, the coast and geodetic survey, and the surveying branch of the general land office. It had been hoped to merge these into one bureau, probably the geological survey, under one head, to be known as surveyor general. After thus simplifying the organization purpose was to reform the system itself. At present the surveys of public lands are let by contract, but the plan contemplates doing away with the entire work to the consolidated bureau. Another change was in the simplify-

ing of the system in the land office,

The house committee on appropriations is also considering a plan of reforming the survey system. It is not as comprehensive a reform as the Dockery commission has considered, but is an application of the plan to the land office. The need of the change was recommended by Secretary of the Interior Smith and the commissioner of the land office in their annual reports. Comland office in their annual reports. Commissioner Lamoreaux said: "At present the United States goes over large unsurveyed areas in the west twice and three times For the topographic branch of the geological survey is at work making maps of great areas in the west, oftentimes after the and geodetic survey have covered the same region by triangulation, and at the same time that these parties are covering the country the United States is employing contractors to divide the country into squares provided by our rectangular system of public land surveys, for purposes of disposition un-der the public land laws. It appears to me on the face of it that this system means waste of energy, of time, and of money; that there is no good reason why the topographic work and the land survey work may not be done at the same time by the same party in very little longer time than is now required to do the topographic work." Should this system be adopted it would not be necessary for any contract to be entered into nor any of those delays incident to the making of the contract by acting on this suggestion. An estimate of \$100,000 has been made for combining these surveys under direction of the geological survey, and the abolition of contract surveys. As yet, however, the appropriations committee has not passed on the question, but will take it up as a part of the sundry civil appropriation w under consideration.

DEBATE ON OLEOMARGARINE.

Imitation Butter and Cheese Under Discussion in the House. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 .- About twenty embers crowded down into the area in front of the speaker's rostrum at the opening of the session of the house today in the hope of getting bills of local importance through by unanimous consent, but all were unsuccessful. Mr. Hatch, chairman of the committee on agriculture, called up a bill to extend the provisions of the Wilson original package liquor law to oleomargarine in

original packages.

The Wilson bill covered distilled and fermented liquors in original packages, but by a decision of the supreme court, rendered by Justice Harlan, December 10, it was decided that oleomargarine could be imported into a state in original packages and sold free of tax. This bill was to make the law uniform as regards distilled liquors and imitation butter. It completed the effectiveness of the police powers of the states by authorizing them to exercise their police powers over oleomargarine, butterine, imitation butter or imitation cheese, imported in original pack-ages, as if they had been manufactured in

the states where they were consumed.

The bill precipitated a discussion regarding the merits of the oleomargarine act and its constitutionality. It was participated in by Messrs. Williams of Mississippi, Warner Mr. Teller declared that the currency bill of New York, Forman of Illinois and Grout proposed to inaugurate the old era of wildcat of New Hampshire. Mr. Hatch attempted paper. He said it violated every principle of finance in this country or any other.

Mr. Teller ridiculed the talk about an "classification of the principle of but his request was refused. He then tried to have the previous question ordered, but filibustering by Mr. Bynum consumed the time until the morning hour expired, and the bill went over. The house then took up the bill to codify the pension laws, and the bill

was passed, Shortly before 2 o'clock public business was suspended and eulogies were delivered on the late George B. Shaw of Wisconsin. Tributes were paid by Mr. Shaw's successor Mr. Griffin, by Mr. Lynch (dem.) of Wis-consin, Cooper of Wisconsin, Babcock of Wisconsin, Somers of Wisconsin, Baker New Hampshire, Cousins of Iowa, Ellis of Oregon, Henderson of Iowa, Cannon of Illinois and Haughen of Wisconsin Then, as a further mark of respect, the

house, at 3:55, adjourned. GAVE CLARKE A HEARING.

nate Investigating Charges of Unprofes-

sional Conduct Against Him. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.-Senators Hill and Platt, sitting as a subcommittee of the senate committee on judiciary, today heard the statements of Mr. McAdoo in substantiation of his charges against Hon. A. D. Clarke, the nominee for district judge in the eastern and middle districts of Tennessee, and also the statements by Messrs. W. H. Barr, who is McAdoo's law partner, and Attorney McClure of New York, member of the law firm of Turner, McClure & Raiston, who appeared for the Farmers' Loan and Trust inpany. These witnesses were all oppposed to Mr. Clarke, who was represented at the hearing by his partner, Hon. Foster V. Brown, and by other friends, though no present. The charge made is that of nonprofessional conduct, growing out of the case of W. S. Davis against the Farmers' Loan and Trust company and the Chattanooga Union Railway company, in which the firm of Clarke & Brown are alleged to have as sumed to appear for both sides of the controversy. There was an allowance to the firm in this matter, which is criticised by the parties making the charge as "a gross fraud, which no court of conscience would countenance," and the conduct of the firm characterized as a "breach of professional ethics, which cannot be too severely con-demned." The friends of Judge Clarke who were

present have presented the members of the committee copies of the opinion of Judges Lurton and Key, before whom these charges were officially made, entirely exonerating the firm, and making their defense entirely upon the line upon which the defense was

Mr. McAdoo's friends are directing their plea especially toward prevailing upon the committee to accept new testimony and not to depend entirely upon the record of the Pennessee court proceedings against Judge Clarke. They assert that if the case is recopened they will be able to add important testimoney.

INTERNATIONAL IRRIGATION SCHEME.

Minister Romero and Secretary Greshan Discuss Damming the Rio Grande. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.-Secretary Gresham, Senor Romero, the Mexican minister, and Major Dutton of the United States engineer corps had a conference for an hour and a half today at the State department respecting the appointment of a committee to provide a system of irrigation for the southwest by damming the Rio Grande river. Authority for the appointment of such a committee is already lodged in the president by legislation. The talk was purely informal and took a broad range, the subject being discussed from an interna-tional point of view as well as an economic proposition. One objection to the scheme which seemed to strike the conference with which seemed to strike the conference with some force was the suggestion that any dammed river would be sure to fill up gradually from the deposit of salt brought down from the meuntain headwaters, and so the supply of water would be diminished and in the end serious controversies would arise over its distribution. The subject will be further discussed before any attempt is made to reach a conclusion.

Fullure to Pass the Appropriation Does Not Invalidate the Law.

PENALTIES FOR NONPAYMENT ATTACH

Lack of Funds Will Only Hamper the Treasury Department Without Relieving the Taxpayer from Liability-Repeal Their Only Remedy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.-Senator Gordon of Georgia, in conversation with senators, called attention to certain provisions of the income tax which compels taxpayers to make returns and pay their taxes upon incomes whether the pending appropriation passes or

"The defeat," he said, "of the appropriation will not defeat the collection of the income tax from the people. Under section 29 of the law, all persons and corporations with ncomes above \$3,500 are required to make returns according to the form prescribed by the revenue department and the secretary of the treasury.

"This is made," said the general, "the plain duty of citizens, and the more failure of congress to appropriate money for the more effective collection of the income tax cannot, of course, defeat the operation of the law nor the attaching of the heavy penalty provided for on failure to make such returns. The only possible way for the opfrom paying this tax is to repeal the law itself. The mere withholding of the appro-priation asked will have no effect whatever, except perhaps to deceive the uninformed and beguile them into a feeling of security and to neglect compliance with the plain renuirements of the law freelf.

Those who hope to escape the payment of the income tax and through failure of con gress to make the appropriation asked for and who are thus led to neglect making their returns at the time fixed by law, will find themselves involved in 50 per cent heavier taxes and will be compelled to pay them. "Failure by congress to appropriate money to collect the income tax will not prevent such collection, and it is wrong to the people to mislead them on this matter."

HOPE TO GET TOGETHER.

Democratic Members Making an Effort to Agree on the Currency Measure. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 .- No apparent progress has been made by the administra tion democrats of the house toward formulating the new currency bill, which some of them had determined to bring forward after a lapse of about two weeks. Representative Cox of Tennessee, a member of the banking committee, said today that the attempt is still going on in an informal way to reach some basis of agreement on which the demo-crats can unite, and that the friends of the administration in the house are talking the matter, and although they have made little perceptible progress, they are still hopeful of results. Prominent democrats are far from sanguine, and express the opinion that the silver men hold the key to

the situation. The rumored conference of the democratic members of the house banking and currency committee had not materialized when the house met at noon. Secretary Carlisle, be fore Tuesday, will submit some tentative proposition to the different factions of congress, with the hope, if not the expectation, that they will prove acceptable and be the means of bringing about an agreement How widely the changes differ in their positions to the last bill is not known fact it is said that the secretary has hardly decided upon them, and will endeavor to obtain expressions of opinion from different quarters and to ascertain what concession

will be necessary to embody in a bill that can be passed.

The democratic members, who had been very hopeful that the meeting would develop some expression in regard to the attitude of the republicans on the committee, were more or less disappointed, for the minority members did not expose their plans further than to repeat that they preferred further than to repeat that they preferre there should be every evidence of unanimity among the democratic members and substar tial agreement among them on the terms of a bill before the republicans would feel called upon to actively participate in the making of the bill. They found little evidence in the expression of their democratic colleagues that there was likely to be an early agreement. The leading republican member of the committee said after the adjournment that there were as many cpinons as to the bill demanded for the occasion as there were members. The discussio was mainly confined to democratic members and as it soon became evident that it would be impossible to agree on the basis of the Vest bill, a spirit of conciliation and compro mise was displayed so prominently as to lead to some hope among democratic mem bers that an agreement might yet be

JAPANESE DEMAND FORMOSA. China Must Suffer Loss of Territory as

Well as Money. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.-Japanese newspapers recently received here continue to devote considerable space to the consideration of terms of peace with China. Some of

them, assuming Corea's independence will be acknowledged and that China will pay an indemnity, assert that the cession of the island of Formosa is of paramount interest to Japan. Public opinion, according to one of the prominent papers, seems to favor demanding the cession also of the northeast of China, as well as Formosa, the former being regarded as necessary to Japan in order to insure the independence of Corea, and the latter being equally essential for the security of Japan's naval defense. The archipeligo Loo Choo, argues the paper, is part of the Japanese dominions, considered from every point of view, although China continues to include the islands composing it in her pos-sessions in the annual government reports. It is evident, therefore, that were Formosa left to China as a base of operations, she would when she had time to attend to such matters, gratify her long cherished wish to

annex the islands.

Speaking of the session of the Japanese Diet, recently opened by the emperor, the Hochi newspaper says it will be of the gravest importance. All party prejudices will be laid aside and the basis on which Japan is to be established as one of the first powers

of the world deliberated and determin That possible complications with European powers, even before the close of the war, are feared by some is evident, and one member of the House of Representatives anticipated that the budget and the army and navy extension bills likely to be introduced by the government will be framed, not in view of the present war, but also in view of the entanglements that may arise with foreign

DEBS CASE IN SUPREME COURT.

Writ of Error or Habeas Corpus to Be

Brought Up on Monday. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 .- Mr. C. S. Darrow of Chicago, counsel for President Debs of the American Railway union, had a conference this morning with Justice Harlan of the United States supreme court, at which Junta, Colo. On his arrival here yesterday was briefly and informally discussed the question of bringing the Debs case before the tracked. supreme court of the United States. It is understood that Mr. Darrow next Monday understood that Mr. Darrow next Monday will make application to Justice Harlan as justice of the Seventh United States circuit court for a writ of error from that court direct to the United States supreme court, at the same time offering bail and asking for a supersedeas and a stay of execution pending the writ of error. It is not certain, however, but Mr. Darrow may decide to ask the court for a writ of habeas corpus. In any event for a writ of habeas corpus. for a writ of habeas corpus. In any event it is altogether probable that the case will came before the supreme court in a form to admit of an early determination of the ques-

Late this afternoon Mr. Darrow called at the Department of Justice and had a short conference with Attorney General Diney. General Sir William Brandford Griffiths, and The interview developed the fact that both the opinion of the white population of the Mr. Darrow and the attorney general were in Gold coast is that another Ashantes expefavor of bringing the case before the supreme dition is inevitable.

bringing into court the voluminous record, and the case will resolve itself into the one question of the jurisdiction of the court. It End of the Iowa Rate Fight Comes in Favor question of the jurisdiction of the court. It is thought Justice Harian will be willing to order Debs' relegate on ball, and so bring the case to the supreme court as early as a hearing can be tad but as the court will take a vacation during February it is not likely the case can be heard before some time in April next. When it comes up for final hearing Attorney General Olney will represent the government in person. S. S. Gregory and ex-Senator Lyman Trumbull of Chiof the Defense.

FREIGHT CHARGES ARE HIGH ENOUGH

Commissioners Luke and Perkins Deny the Prayer of the Roads, but Commissioner Dey Grants an Increase in a Minority Decision.

DES MOINES, Jan. 12 .- (Special Tele-

ram.)-First Lieutenant William Lassiter gram.)-The decision of the Iowa Railroad s transferred from company A to company and First Lieutenant Richard F. Steed-man from company I to company A, Six-teenth infantry.

Captain Charles A. Werden is transferred from company I to company E, and Captain Edward E. Hardin from company E to com-pany I. Seventh infantry. ommission on the application of the railroads of the state for an increase in freight rates, and which was filed tonight, is perhaps the longest opinion of the kind ever filed in the state. It is the end of a long major Lloyd Wheaton, Twentieth infantry, and bitter controversy between the wholesale Major Lloyd Wheaton, Twentieth infantry, is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, vice Captain William A. Carter, Sixth cavalry, who will continue to act as member during the examination of cavalry officers only.

Colonel Edward V. Sumner, Seventh cavalry, is granted five days' extended leave, and First Lleutenant William C. Butler, quartermaster, Third infantry, one month extended. shippers of Iowa and the Iowa trunk lines, The application was made by the following roads: The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Illinois Central, the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern and the Chicago & Northwestern. The roads alleged that their rates as fixed by WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.-The Treasury the schedule of the commissioners were unremunerative and had become especially so lepartment has received information that on or about the 4th inst. two steam yachts during the industrial and business depression. They also alleged that the Iowa rates were being made the basis for rates in adjoining states, thus injuring their income in those

on or about the 4th inst. two steam yachts named respectively Lagonda and Amadis left New York on what is suspected to be a filibustering expedition. No specific information has been received, but the customs officials at southern ports where it is thought the vessels may touch have been instructed to take measures to prevent a violation of the neutrality laws. The impression prevails that the vessels are laden with arms and munitions of war, but what their destination may be is a matter of conjecture, as there are no indications of troubles in any of the South American states. The action taken by the Treasury department is for prudential reasons solely. These allegations were challenged, particularly by the wholesale shippers of the state, whose business is especially affected by the local rates, and has undoubtedly been conserved by the present low rates. They de-nied that the rates had been unremunerative, and also denied that the Iowa local rates are as a matter of fact lower than the Illinois local rates. They argued that in a time of general depression that their business should WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 .- (Special Telenot be taxed or their interests assessed to gram.)-Congressman Pickler of South Damake up the losses of the roads due to natural causes. The commission fixed September 18 last for

the first hearing, but it soon became evident that they had no intention of deciding the case until after the general election. DECIDED AGAINST THE ROADS.

kota, in company with Two Stars, a member of the Sisseton band of Indians, and Interpreter Brown, called on the commissioner of Indian affairs today to urge him to recommend to President Cleveland the advisability of disbursing \$190,000 of the principal belonging to the Indians, so that they may be enabled to secure the necessities of life during the present winter. Another hearing will be had on Monday, and the commissioner has already stated that he will request the president to give his consent, which is required for the principal or any portion of it to be paid out. The hearings were therefore extended from time to time, the last one coming on before the commissioners but a few days ago, since which time the board has spent its labors in preparing the 30,000-word opinion filed tonight. Commissioners Luke and Perkins (republicans) sign the report, while Commisoner Dey (democrat), retiring, filed a WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.-(Special Teleminority report, in which he cone gram.)-The postoffice at Russell, Frontier increase in the local rates, but not as large as county, Neb., has been discontinued, mail that asked for by the roads. The shippers, mainly the wholesale dealers of the state, combined to make a resistance. Their concounty, Neb., has been discontinued, mail to go to Farnam.
Postmasters were commissioned today as follows: Nebraska—Charles E. Summers, Geneva; Joseph W. Dupin, Seward; Elias P. Ogle, Austin; Arthur E. Agee, Chalco; Berton E. Johnston, Kewanee; John Peterson, Osborne. Iowa—John M. Johnston, Sumner; Martin M. Hill, Mooreville. South Dakota—Kate H. Leepers, Blunt.
G. W. Gore was today appointed postmaster at Liberty, Gage county, Neb., vice C. S. Voorhees, resigned. tention was that the rates had not unremunerative and that they had not been lower than in neighboring states like Illinois They also contended that they should not be made to suffer in their business because be made to suffer in their business because of a depression in railroad business, due natural causes, and which was shared by all industries alike. Information Concerning Seals Wanted.

The commissioners reached their decision very largely, it is asserted, through the fail-WASHINGTON Jan, 12.—Representative McMillin of Tennessee has introduced a resure of the roads to make the proper show ings to prove that Iowa traffic had not been McMillin of Tennessee has introduced a resolution calling om the secretary of the treasury to furnish the house all the information in his possession in regard to the taking of fur seals in the Berling sea since January, 1889, including all contracts, all suits or claims against the government, the loss of revenue from suspension of sealing and an itemized statement of the expenditures for the Paris arbitration. Also what expenses the Unite states has incurred and is paying in consequence of the treaty for the government of Samoa. bearing its proper proportion of the operating expenses. Mr. Dey in his dissenting opinion admits this failure, and says he believed all the time that the railroads could have made such a showing, and regrets they did not do it. He says that for reaching his conclusion he went outside of facts submitted by the roads in their arguments, which he thinks he is warranted in doing under the statutes.

The railroad men seem to be especially disappointed in Commissioner Perkins, who had generally been regarded as friendly to WASHINGTON Jan. 12 .- Secretary Her-

SCHOOL FUND ROBBED

(Continued from First Page.) the bank. He was also renominated and reelected.

SMOTHERED BY HIS FRIENDS. The matter passed out of notice for WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.-The meeting of while. The bank paid its local depositors in the senate finance committee today was devoted to a discussion of the Vest and full and merely let down a number of eastern ereditors. Last month, however, the devoted to a discussion of the Vest and McPherson financial bills, which were presented yesterday. No action was taken and the committee adjourned until Monday, when it is expected Mr. Jones will have a bill to be considered. It was stated that the prospects of financial legislation had not been benefited materially by today's meeting. Senator Jones was not present at the meeting today.

grand jury took up the case, and when it adjourned handed down indictments for Judge Kellam, Cashier Skerry and Assistant Cashier Johnson. Judge Gaffy of Pierre was on the bench, having exchanged with Judge Haney. He is a personal friend of Judge Kellam. He promptly took the indictment against Kellam out from the general batch WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.-Six of the Indian and studiously kept the information from agents have conferred today with Assistant the public. The district attorney was called Secretary Sims. General Indian and reservation matters were discussed. The agents tendered a banquet last night to Commis-sioner of Indian Affairs Browning. Several of them left for their homes immediately afterward and others will return during next week. in. He is also a friend of Kellam. Judge Kellam was also sent for and went down to Chamberlain. District Attorney Green, after consultation, signed a statement that there was not sufficient evidence to grant a prosecution, and on his motion Judge Gaffy dismissed it. gram.)-Senator Wilson of Iowa, who has

Strenuous efforts have been made to keep year on account of impaired health, was upon the floor of the senate today. He states that his health is entirely restored and he expects to remain in Washington until the close of his term. the matter quiet. The facts of the case are that Judge Kellam, while president of the bank, was not in active control of it, and that he personally paid little attention to its routine business. The actual managers are guilty of the charge, and it is still held against them. It is the opinion of those who are familiar with the case that Kellam is guilty of negligence only in not keeping careful watch of his subordinates, but is not open to the charge of dishonesty. Still the secrecy with which the whole matter has been man aged and the activity of the judge's friends in hushing the matter up are severely com-

mented on. Vinton Was Not in the Collusion REDFIELD, S. D., Jan. 12.-C. H. Vinton, secretary of the Northwestern Mortgage company, returned from St. Paul today, H emphatically denies any connection with Defaulting Treasure. Taylor as to the state funds. The correspondence he had with Taylor was relative to coupons of the mortgage company, of which Taylor was president. The coupons were due in New York on January 1. Taylor's ebsence and lack of sufficient funds on deposit caused Vinton to write the Chicago letter to Taylor published recently. The bond enclosed was collateral of Taylor's, and the mortgage company's books show that the securities intercepted by the mysterious visitor at Chicago police headquarters were more collateral of the ex-treasurer. It is not believed here that Vinton was in collusion with Taylor. emphatically denies any connection with the bonded Indian schools on a basis of the attendance of pupils, the size of the schools and the responsibility of the respective suoday, provides for a net increase over the ouse bill of \$545.600, and makes a total ap-ropriation of \$1,925,357. with Taylor.

Mrs. Senator Hausbrough Seriously Ill. Taylor Not Known in Memphis. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.-Mrs. Hans-MEMPHIS, Jan. 12.-The police still deny brough, wife of Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota, is seriously ill with pneu-monia, at the Cochran hotel here. any knowledge of W. W. Taylor, onding state treasurer of South Dakota, but there are not lacking people who be lieve he is in this section.

> Ryan Leaves for New York CHICAGO, Jan. 12.-Tommy Ryan, ac companied by his trainer, Joe Choynski, and a party of friends, will leave for New

York tomorrow afternoon, where Tomms will finish his training for his battle with Dempsey, which takes place at the Seasida Athlette club on January 18. Ryan, who has been working faithfully, is in splendic form and weights 147 pounds. He will enter the ring weighing in the neighborhoood of 150 pounds. LARCHMONT, N. Y., Jan. 12.-J. the United States and a tidy sweepstakes today by a score of 55 out of 100 birds, hav-ing made twenty-five birds straight. Work was second with 89 birds, Davenport third with 88, and Ferguson and Moore tied for fourth with 86 birds each. They divided fourth money.

fourth money. LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12 .- Advices received here from Cape Coast Castle, a town of the Movements of Seagoing Vessels, Jan. 12. Gold coast colony, British West Africa, say At New York-Arrived-Umbria, from Liverpool; Weser, from Bremen. At San Francisco-Arrived-Australia that the trouble which has arisen between that colony and the king of Ashantee on account of the latter refusing to refrain from from Honolulu; Belygic, from Yokohams and Hong Kong. Departed—Arawa, for Honolulu and Sydney. human sacrifices is approaching a crisis. The king is said to have been very arrogant

SILVER THE ONLY PANACEA of resume Monday, and the senate, at 4:45, INCOME TAX MUST BE PAID court in the simplest manner possible, and to that end Mr. Derow said he had about decorpus. This proceeding will not involve

(Continued from First Page.)

cause, and sent troops into the country, taking advantage of its domestic troubles. Then you come to invade our country Which side is in the right is quite clearly to be seen without any explanation what-

We have received telegrams informing us that you are coming with 50,000 braves, all armed with the sharpest weapons, to attack Port Arthur. You are invited to send a letter appointing the day of attack. We are prepared to meet you in the field, and de-cide the contest. Hoping immediate action, we respectfully return this reply to yours with the compliments of the seas JAMES CREELMAN.

HE DID MARRY MAY YOHE.

Helr to the Dukedom of Newcastle Wedded to an American Burlesquer. LONDON, Jan. 12 .- The report that May ried to Lord Francis Hope, brother of the duke of Newcastle, turns out to be correct. The Hampstead parish register shows that ried there on November 27, last. Lord Francis Hope was born February 3, 1866, and is the only brother of the duke of Newcastle. He is heir presumptive to the duke-The latter was married in 1889.

Lord Francis Hope was originally named Henry Francis Hope Pelham-Clinton, but in 1887, by royal license, he assumed the additional name of Hope in order to acquire a fortune left him by his grandmother, the

For two years past stories have been in narried to Lord Francis Hope, and they have been as frequently denied. It is said the family of Lord Francis Hope once offered him \$1,000,000 if he would sever all relations gas pressure. with the Amercina burlesquer. The register gives Miss Yohe's name as

May Augusta Yohe, 25 years of age, spinster. The residence of both parties is entered as being at Cooks, 215 Maresfield gardens. Miss Yohe has been flying very high since she made a success in George Dance's "The change, but since 6 a. m. the thermometer

Lady Slavey" at the Avenue theater. William Greet is now in sole possession of that heater, Fred Harris having withdrawn from which Miss Yohe had with Blanche Bar- however. nett, Mr. Harris' wife. Miss Yohe drives to the theater nightly in the neatest of broughams with a coachman in livery, accompanied able slump in the mercury ever experienced by her maid. She treats the rest of the in this city came between the hours of 2 ompany with the greatest distance. She is and 9 o'clock p. m., a fall of forty-two deads to be insanely jealous of anybody getsaid to be insanely jealous of anybody geting applause besides herself, and is reported have repeatedly threatened to leave the 1 below and is still going down. the devoted cavalier of Miss Yohe. He is constantly with her, and the pair may be een nearly every Sunday dining at the Savoy. There is no doubt that Miss Yohe is a real favorite with the London theater going public, and she has hustled "The Lady Slavey" into prosperous business at the Avenue theater. She made a decided hit in Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Watson's charming song. "What is a Poor Girl to Do?" a song which caught the town, and which has already found its way to the barrel organs of Oxford street and the Strand.

Miss Yohe is a lively, black-eyed young lady, who has already treated the theatrical world to several sensations, and her name has been connected previously with several men more or less known in the United States and Europe. In England she is known as the "woman with the foghorn voice," and one of her managers described her vocal powers, according to report, in this manner: "She has only four notes in her olce, but they are corkers.'

Miss Yohe's native town is said to be Bethlehem, Pa., where she was born, according to the Hampstead register, twentyfive years ago. Her first appearance on the stage was as a chorus girl in one of Rice's ompanies, but her first important engagement was at the Chicago opera house in "The Crystal Slipper," in which she played the part of Prince Prettiwitt to the Cinderella of Ida Mull. In 1887 Miss Yohe, under the management of George Ledeirer, appeared in "U and I." Later she went to San Francisco, where she was reported to have married a son of General Williams. From there she went to Honolulu and on her return became a member of the "Hoss and Hoss" company. In 1892 she was reported to have been married to a senator from Massachusetts. About this time Lord Francis Hope met Miss Yohe in the United States. She soon afterward made her debut in London in "Little Christopher Columbus," at the Lyric theater. She made a great hit and was introduced to the prince of Wales. Soon after her plantation songs were sung in the parlors of British aristocracy.

The present duke of Newcastle is not looked ipon as likely to have any issue and therefore Miss Yoke will in all probability in time become the duchess of Newcastle.

TIDES BREAK OVER THE DIKES.

Great Damage Done in the Section Which

Suffered from the Spring Floods. VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 12.-The prov ince is threatened with serious floods and great damage is being done in that portion of the Fraser valley which suffered so severely last spring. The floods are caused by the unusually high tides experienced here

yesterday and today. This morning the Delta district was one large lake, and in places of vehicular traffic on roads boats were called into requisition. The tide, assisted by the heavy gale from the west. drove the water over the dikes and at 10 'clock this morning the water was over the dikes and the water inside the embanknents was six inches higher than at any time during the spring floods. Worham island is entirely under water. Fortunately, the farmers had time to remove their stock and effects, and, as the harvest, of course, is over, the loss will not be so serious, though great damage is done to dikes. The north arm of the Frazer settlement on the opposite side of the river reports a similar state of affairs. All the rivers have risen with re markable rapidity and dispatches from vari ous points in the river territory tell of flood and threatened danger.

Deputies Convicted of Treason BELGRADE, Jan. 12.- The trial of th pensant deputy, Ranko Tjasics, and eight others on the charge of high treason, in onspiring to seize King Alexander and place Peter Karegorevics, the Servian pretender on the throne, was concluded today. Tjasic and four others were sentenced to three years' imprisonment because he confessed The others were acquitted.

Russian Political Program. ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 12.-The politica and financial program of the Russian govern ment for 1895 is very comprehensive and includes the improvement of the public credit, the extension of roads and other means of communication, and the promotion of the export of manufactures. A special tax is proposed on all merchandise entering the port of St. Petersburg.

Chested the Gallows VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 12.—George Frederick Ashesford, the flend who murdered his wife and infant child Yanowski Has a Nice Lead.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—The fifth game of the chess match between Menzises and Janwski today was drawn. The score now stands. Janowski, 2; Menzises, 1; drawn, 1.

Remarkable Changes in Temperature Recorded in the East.

FROM PLEASANT TO GENUINE WINTER

Variation of Over Forty Degrees in a Few Hours-Storm Appears to Be General All Over the East.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.-The blizzard which

raged in Chicago and the northwest today developed sufficient energy and fury to satisfy the longings even of the oldest inhabitant. Boreas attended strictly to business, and thermometers from Dakota to Indiana were alarmingly low spirited. At noon today St. Yohe, the American actress, has been mar- Paul and Minneapolis shivered in a temperature of 2 degrees below zero, Kansas City, mercuries registered s below, St. Louis showed 4 degrees below and the weather man in Miss Yohe and Lord Francis Hope were mar- Chicago found his weather machine 9 degrees below zero. Indianapolis reported 12 below at 6 a. m., and Springfield, Ill., showed a similar record. At noon the indications castle. He is heir presumptive to the duke-dom of Newcastle, as the duke has no chil-prospects were good for several inches of snow within the next twenty-four hours.

Severe Blizzard in Indianapolis. INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 12.-The blizzard which struck this city yesterday afternoon continues today, though it is somewhat abated in violence. At 6 o'clock this morning the wife of a rich diamond merchant of Amster-signal office thermometer registered 13 de-grees below zero and at 7 a. m. it had gone up 1 degree. At noon the thermometer stood circulation to the effect that May Yohe was at 7 degrees below zero. One foot of snow covers the ground and in many places it has drifted to the depth of several feet. discomfort is being experienced in different portions of the city caused by a low natural

Getting Warmer in St. Louis. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.-Yesterday's sudden Irop in temperature continued through the night, reaching the coldest point of the winter so far at 2 a. m., 10 degrees below zero. From that hour until daylight there was no has been slowly rising, reaching 1 degree above zero at 11 a. m. No serious results from the cold have so far been reported, though, as is usual, incoming trains are more the management by reason of a quarrel or less delayed, not to any marked extent,

Took a Tumble at Pittsburg. PITTSBURG, Jan. 12.- The most remarkweather bureau's thermometer registered 41 above. At 9 o'clock at night it registered ompany. Lord Francis Hope has long been ernment forecast predicts 8 below before morning Remarkable Changes at Wheeling.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 12 .- The most emarkable changes in the temperature ever known here has taken place. Last night it rained. This morning it was beautiful and registered 47 degrees above zero, at 2 o'clock 26, at 5 o'clock 0, and at 6 o'clock 2 degrees below. Tonight the tendency is still downward, with high wind and light snows.

Cold and Plenty of Snow. CLEVELAND, Jan. 12.-Dispatches from various places in northern Ohio indicate the drop in the temperature has been accompanied nearly everywhere by a heavy fall of snow. Thus far there has been no serious interference with railway traffic. In this city a blizzard has prevailed since after The electric railways were blocked to

time this evening. Ten Below at Louisville. LOUISVILLE, Jan. 12 .- This is the coldest weather of the season. The thermometer at 10 a. m. registered 10 degrees below a of forty-four degrees since 7 o'clock last night. The cold wave was accompanied by a light fall of snow. Predictions are for night. colder weather.

Kentucky Getting Colder. MIDDLESBORO, Ky., Jan. 12.-At 8 a. m. the thermometer registered zero and is still falling at noon. There was a heavy snow storm during the night.

Ten Inches of Snow. SPRINGFIELD, O., Jan. 12.-Thermometer

10 below zero and ten inches of snow. Street car traffic is suspended. Alaska Asks a Representative. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.-Thomas Newel of Alaska appeared before the house com-

mittee on territories to urge the territory may be accorded a delegate in congress, and that the needs of the territory be given fair consideration by congress.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Mrs. M. Barns is registered at the Barker John Smith is registered at the Barker from Chicago. C. R. McCord is registered at the Barker

from Norfolk. At the Mercer: Fred Schreiber, Wisner, Neb.; J. Kridelbaugh, Holdrege; A. H. Hill, Springfield, Mass.; A. J. West, Wisner, Neb.; Richard F. Ralph, St. Louis; C. A. Bard, Creighton; T. H. Starks, Kansas City; J. S.



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